

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA;

Received up to 3rd February, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st January, highly praises Lord Lansdowne's speech at the convocation of the Calcutta University, and remarks that it has induced natives

Circulation,
240 copies.

Lord Lansdowne's speech
at the convocation of the
Calcutta University.

to consider him their true friend and to expect much good from his administration. The chief merits of the speech lie in its plain, unartificial and unaffected tone. He is a friend of education and desires its extension. He appeared before his audience not in the capacity of Viceroy but that of an old University man. He even declared that his success in life was entirely due to the University education he had received. Many Anglo-Indians are opposed to the spread of high education in this country, and educated natives are an eyesore to them. But his lordship's speech will greatly tend to correct their views in this matter. Some interested persons have for some time past raised a cry to the effect that education alone does not qualify a man for an office of trust and responsibility. His lordship's declaration that his success in life was due to education is a conclusive answer to the cry. His assurance that neither the Government of India nor the Local Governments desired to reduce the expenditure

on high education, in order to provide for technical instruction, will remove the doubts which have been created in the minds of natives by the mischievous proposals made by the Anglo-Indian newspapers regarding the encouragement of technical education at the expense of high education. The *Hindustan* quotes the Viceroy's comments on the subject; expresses its gratitude to His Excellency for them; and hopes that he will be able to introduce technical education without affecting high education.

The same paper, of the 29th January, gives the substance of Sir Comer Petheram's speech at the convocation of the Calcutta University, and remarks that the speech is a very important one and is entitled to the careful consideration of all natives. Sir Comer Petheram is a very just and thoughtful man, and his utterances are always marked by deep reflection. His convocation speech has in no way lowered him in the estimation of the native public. His observations about the need for social reform among natives are quite true. All educated and intelligent natives are at one with him in this matter. They disapprove of early marriage and compulsory widowhood, and are bent on putting a stop to these customs, though their efforts have not yet been successful. But it should be borne in mind that the customs are very old institutions and are also based on religious beliefs, and therefore it is no very easy task to get rid of them. English education, which was introduced only 30 years ago in this country, has already produced greater changes than those effected in any other country during so short a period. A movement against slave trade, which was formerly carried on by the British and other European nations, was first set on foot in England between the years 1780 and 1790, but the agitation had to be maintained for forty years before the trade was given up. When even civilized nations take so many years to abandon a bad social custom, it is no matter for surprise that thirty years' agitation on the marriage of widows in this country has not been successful. Social reform is making slow but steady progress. In fact, any violent social changes would do more harm than good. Sir Comer Petheram says that there can be no true sympathy among the different nations of India until they

Comments on Sir Comer Petheram's speech at the convocation of the Calcutta University.

intermarry and the caste system is done away with, and that the efforts made by educated natives to make the whole Indian population one nation cannot be successful till a complete social reform has been achieved. But in this he has erred. The promoters of the Congress do not aim at a fusion of the different Indian races and nations into one nation. They only desire that the people should be given a share in the management of the affairs of their country. The *Pioneer* and some other newspapers consider Sir Comer Petheram's speech adverse to the Congress movement, but they are mistaken.

The *Zarifu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th January, received on the 28th idem, publishes a picture in which the Government of India is represented as a European seated in a chair, and a native woman, called the Indian public opinion, as standing before him with a sheet of paper in her hand. The paper bears an inscription to the effect that no benefit can be derived from the desire of acquiring Afghanistan and from the friendship of the Amir, and that consequently the money paid to him is so much money thrown away.

Circulation,
112 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 28th January, says that some native princes frequently invite Europeans to their States and foolishly spend a great deal of money in giving feasts and entertainments to them. Formerly only high European officials went to native states. But of late India has been visited every year during the cold weather by some British peers and members of parliament, who have of course invariably found their way to native states, and the rulers of the states have accorded them a princely reception. If native chiefs expect any help from their guests in time of need, they are greatly mistaken. They should remember that the form of Government in England is not an absolute monarchy, but that the real power lies in the hand of parliament, which is composed of 500 or 600 members. No native prince can possibly show such great hospitality to Europeans as the late kings of Oudh used to do. Even an

Circulation
491 copies.

Comments on the hospitality shown by native princes to European visitors to their states.

ordinary European received presents worth a lakh of rupees. Moreover, the late kings of Oudh advanced money to the Government of India in the time of the East India Company, when its credit stood very low in the Indian market. But in spite of this, Wajid Ali Shah was deposed from the throne, simply on the ground that he used to sing and dance in the guise of a woman ; that he took no interest in the management of the state affairs ; and that maladministration prevailed in the province. When he went to England to appeal against his deposition, the Europeans who had received valuable presents from him, showed him no sympathy ! Lately the Mahárāja of Jodhpur and the Nizam expended thousands of rupees in giving feasts, &c., to Lord Reay and the Duke of Connaught, respectively, in vain. The princes could have more usefully spent the money in promoting the welfare of their subjects. The *Gazette* does not mean that native chiefs should not show hospitality to European visitors to their states, but that they should not be so extravagant.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd February, says that it would appear from another newspaper that last year there was an increase of Rs. 98,00,000 in the salt revenue, but that the consumption of salt was reduced by fifteen lakhs of maunds. The raising of the salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per maund was condemned on the ground that the poorer classes would be obliged to use a less quantity of salt than before. This prediction has been fully justified by experience. As cultivators and other poor persons subsist on *jwár*, *bájra*, herbs, &c., they require a larger quantity of salt than the well-to-do classes. Hence a reduction in their usual quantity of salt must cause great distress among the poor, particularly in the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies, where the people use more salt than in other provinces. An enhancement of the salt duty might be justifiable in time of war, but it is not so when peace reigns throughout the country. The levy of an import duty on the finer cotton goods would not be so objectionable, as it would fall only on wealthy persons, but it would displease the

cotton lords of Manchester. The cries of the poor in India can do no harm to Government, but Government cannot afford to incur the displeasure of the Lancashire mill-owners. The weaker party always goes to the wall.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, says that owing to the enhancement of the salt duty the price of salt has been doubled, having risen from Rs. 57 to Rs. 115 per one hundred maunds, and that the transport of the article by railway has largely fallen off. These facts clearly show how far the consumption of salt among the poorer classes of the people has been affected by the enhancement of the duty. The Government would do well to abolish the salt duty and introduce a marriage tax in its place. Marriages in which the expenses exceed a fixed amount, say, Rs. 250 or Rs. 300, should be taxed at a certain rate per cent. Such a tax would fall only on well-to-do persons, and the income derived from it would not probably be less than the salt revenue.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, says that it remains to be seen what good will accrue from Sir Auckland Colvin's recent tour in Oudh, which he has carried out in such a thorough way as had never been attempted by his predecessors. The best thing he could do would be to take steps with a view to promote the well-being of the agricultural classes. The present condition of cultivators is very unsatisfactory owing to various causes. Irrigation chiefly depends on rain. In some places there are *kucha* wells, but in others even such wells do not exist. It would seem that cultivators have discontinued constructing wells owing to their poverty. They are greatly fleeced by the village money-lenders. The relations between them and the landlords also deserve attention. The scarcity of manure is another cause of complaint. If the scarcity is due to the use of cattle-dung as fuel, the practice should be put a stop to and arrangements should be made for the supply of wood fuel. The neglect of sanitation in villages, the scarcity of good drinking water, the system of compulsory labour, and the indifference of cultivators to education, are other important matters which require attention.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, urges that Government should encourage emigration in order to save the country from the evil effects of over-population. The present arrangements regarding emigration are unsatisfactory. Small vernacular pamphlets, giving an account of the handsome earnings of emigrants should be printed and distributed in large numbers among the people.

The same paper states that the time for the revision of the income-tax assessments has drawn near. Last year the efforts made by the assessor at Lucknow to improve the assessments were greatly defeated by the Deputy Commissioner's improper interference, which led to the filing of a very large number of objections which were indiscriminately rejected, and thus many men who were entitled to relief did not receive it. This year a limit may be fixed for the court-fee stamps intended for the use of such objections with a view to check the number of the objections. The officer who hears the objections cannot be too careful in altering the assessments. If the revised assessments are interfered with in an arbitrary manner, the revision is quite useless.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 30th January, referring to the assault committed by Captain Hearsey on Mr. Chesney, the editor of the *Pioneer*, gives the substance of the address of Mr. Ross, counsel for the prosecution, in Court, the paper read out by Captain Hearsey to the court in justification of the assault, and the judgment of the Cantonment Magistrate, and then remarks that it heard of the assault with a feeling of great grief. The *Pioneer* is really in the habit of making very violent attacks. In no civilized or even half civilized country can a person bear with equanimity the application of the term half-caste to him. No sensible man will have sympathy with the editor of the *Pioneer*. He deserved some chastisement, though of course the *Hindustan* did not like to see him chastised in the way that he has been. It is to be hoped that the writers in the *Pioneer* will not so

freely indulge in abuse in future. The *Hindustan* views the incident with sorrow, inasmuch as the accused is a great supporter of the National Congress. It desires that the Congress leaders should not lose their temper under abuse by their opponents, and should not be guilty of any acts which would make them liable to punishment by a criminal court. It would have been very glad had Captain Hearsey called upon the editor of the *Pioneer* to apologize or instituted a prosecution against him. But Captain Hearsey appears to have lost his temper and took the law in his own hand. The question is whether the punishment inflicted on him is just and fair. In judging of his guilt, it should be borne in mind that he had been offered grave provocation. A man who showed great gallantry during the Mutiny cannot but feel highly indignant at being styled a half-caste. Again, when Captain Hearsey called upon Mr. Chesney and asked him if he had written the offensive paragraph, he gave no answer. His silence meant that he was still prepared to apply the same abusive term to Captain Hearsey, who was naturally much annoyed in consequence. But Captain Hearsey is to blame for calling on Mr. Chesney, because he should have foreseen that a personal interview might lead to an affray. The sentence of imprisonment passed by the Cantonment Magistrate is rather too severe. A fine would have fully met the ends of justice.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th January, in commenting upon the same case, says that it has no sympathy with Captain Hearsey, as he was not justified in taking the law into his own hand.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, says that Captain Hearsey and the editor of the *Pioneer* are enemies not only to natives but also to those Europeans who sympathize with them. In the opinion of the Allahabad newspaper, if a European shows sympathy with the children of the soil, he is a half-caste. If a European desires to obtain from it a certificate as to his being a true European, he should make a point of cutting the throats of natives. It called Captain

Circulation,
75 copies.

Hearsey a brown Captain simply because he is a friend of this country. He is said to have given its editor a good thrashing. It is to be hoped that the editor will refrain from abusing gentlemen in future.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th January, in continuation of its previous article on the increase of drunkenness in this country, observes that Government officers say that the increase of the excise revenue is not due to the increase in the use of liquor but to the decrease in the manufacture of illicit liquor. A slight increase in the excise revenue might be explained in this way, but the revenue is now eight times what it was before. The enquiries of the Excise Commission, which set four or five years ago, also showed that the increase in the use of liquor was due to the introduction of the new outstill system, which has placed liquor within easy reach of the people by leading to a large increase in the number of liquor-shops and reducing the price of liquor. When the excise revenue falls off in England, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer congratulates his nation on the circumstance, but in India the authorities express great satisfaction at the increase in such revenue. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* states that the spread of the use of liquor will bring about great distress among the people, and calls upon Government to change the present excise system with a view to checking the evil.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Arya Patra* (Bareilly), for January, gives the substance of Mr. Caine's reply to the address of a Society at Lahore regarding the increase of drunkenness in this country; considers him a true friend of this country owing to his efforts in the cause of temperance; and says that the Arya Samaj is opposed to the use of liquor and meat.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akbbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th January, adverting to the rumour regarding the abolition of the Press Commissioner's office from April next, approves of the proposal on the ground that the office serves no useful purpose compared with the cost

of its maintenance. It sends lists of New Year's day and Queen's birth-day honours to editors, and occasionally supplies other such information.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 1st February, complains that Munshi Bishambar Das, the Tahsildár of Agra, being a native of that place, shows unjust partiality to persons who have any connection with him. His retention at Agra is opposed to the standing orders of Government, which forbid the posting of an official to his native place or to such a place where he has many friends and relatives. Last year the income-tax assessments were not properly made by him. The *Surma* then republishes from the *Chiragh-i-Aiman* of the 1st and the 8th July, 1888, lists of persons who in the opinion of the latter newspaper were under-assessed and over-assessed by the tahsildár.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, in commenting upon the Najibabad riots case, says that an appeal has been instituted in the court of the Sessions

Comments on the Najibabad riots case.

Judge against the judgment of the Assistant Magistrate. An application was made to him for the release of the accused on security, but it was rejected. It will be remembered that the Government of India rejected the memorial of the Musalmáns of Najibabad, praying that the trial might be held at some place outside the jurisdiction of the local Government, which had already passed a resolution regarding the riots, on the ground that the resolution could have no effect on the Judges of the High Court. Lord Dufferin did not know that if the Sessions Judge refused to release the accused on security, they would not be able to benefit by the justice of the High Court. However, three important facts have been brought to light by the trial before the Assistant Magistrate. In the first place, the statements of Kunwar Bharat Singh and the police, to the effect that guns had been fired in the air to frighten the mob have been contradicted by Mr. Macpherson, the District Magistrate, and Mr. Pocock, the District Superintendent of Police, who stated that the marks of the bullets on the walls did not show that the guns had been fired in the way described by the prosecution. Secondly, the evidence clearly shows that

there was no good reason to apprehend any riots. Kunwar Bharat Singh unnecessarily compelled the Musalmans to disperse. They would voluntarily disperse as the evening drew near. Thirdly, the accused have been punished for disobedience of orders, under section 151 of the Indian Penal Code. This shows that they committed no assault. The *Naiyar* then publishes an Urdu translation of the Assistant Magistrate's judgment.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 28th January, in a cartoon represents a number of boys as complaining to the *Punch* that they have not been able to obtain posts in the public service, although they have passed the middle class examination. The *Punch* tells them not to be disheartened and promises to make an appeal to Government on their behalf, on the ground that heads of Government offices do not observe the middle class examination rule.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Surma-i-Razgar* (Agra), of the 1st February, says that when the annual statement showing the appointments and promotions of ministerial officials in the Mainpuri district was submitted by the Collector to the Board of Revenue, the Board noticed the cases of two men, viz., Baldeo Prasad and Manohar Lal, who had not passed the middle class examination. The former was, however, exempted from the operation of the rule, on the ground that he had served in the Settlement Department, but the latter was ordered to be dismissed. On this the Collector had a list prepared of all those officials in the district who should have passed the middle class examination. The list contained 57 names, and was made over by the Collector to Munshi Ganga Narain, Deputy Collector, for disposal. The Munshi exempted 53 officials, one of whom, Bahal Rai, a Kayasth, entered the public service only in 1888, from the operation of the middle class examination rule, but dismissed four men, one of whom is a Hindu, and three Musalmans. The Commissioner of the Division should inquire into the matter.

The *Kanauj Panch*, of the 1st February, says that Government does not know what widespread distress prevails among the people owing to the scarcity of grain. Ninety-five per cent. of the people have not even one full meal during the day. It does not become Government officials to live in ease and comfort while the people starve. If they do not like to spend any money from the Government treasury on the relief of the poor, they had better raise subscriptions from well-to-do persons for the purpose.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same paper contains a picture in which, on the occasion of the arrival of an official's camp, a chaprasi is represented as compelling a grass-seller to part with his load of grass for a very low price; another as taking a hen from its owner by force; and another as forcing a sick man to carry a bundle of wood. The letterpress below is:—The officials do not know of the high-handed proceedings of their subordinates.

Providing of supplies for
camps of Government
officials.

RAILWAYS.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, refers to the opening of the Jhānsi, Bhopal and Atarsi line for traffic on the 1st *idem*, and states that two passenger trains arrive at Jhānsi every day, one at noon and the other at 10-47' P. M. Passengers arriving at Jhānsi in the latter train are exposed to much inconvenience, as there is no sarāi near the railway station or in the city, the distance between the two places is about two miles, and the road is lined by forests and hills and is not lighted.

Circulation,
620 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, complains that in Oudh the talukdārs and their relatives unnecessarily spend a great deal of money on litigation when they happen to quarrel with each other; draws attention to the Mahdona and the Balrampur cases; refers to the costly litigation which is going on between Bhaia Shambhu Dat Ram and his nephew Bhaia

Litigation among the ta-
lukdārs of Oudh.

Circulation,
690 copies.

Tribhuvan Dat Ram of Gonda, and remarks that the talukdars would be saved the heavy cost of litigation if they had their disputes settled by arbitration.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, complains that at other places carts and labourers are pressed into service on occasions of the arrival of British troops or the camps of high Government officials, but that

Practice of pressing labourers and artisans into service in Jhansi.

in Jhansi artisans are forced to work even for nawabs, pleaders, sarishtadars, ahlmads, and other such petty officials. Whenever any man has a difficulty in finding a servant, a carpenter, a tailor or a goldsmith or is unable to secure the services of one on low wages, he appeals to the tahsil jamadar who at once compels the required artisan to do his work. If the artisan raises the least objection, he is abused and beaten. Even men in the service of respectable private gentlemen are apprehended by the police and the tahsil chaprasis and are forced to work. The district officers should make an inquiry and put a stop to the evil.

Circulation,
285 copies.

The *Devanagiri Gazette* (Meerut), for January, regrets to say that thousands of men who have received a good Hindi education have been reduced to a state of utter destitution owing to want of employment. Government should introduce the use of Hindi into public offices in place of Urdu, or at least order a portion of the work in public offices to be done in Hindi. The *Gazette* also calls upon Hindu bankers, landlords and other such persons to keep their account books in the Nagri character in place of the Sarafi or Urdu character, and to write their bonds, mortgage deeds, sale deeds, deeds of gift, and so forth, in the Nagri character. The *Gazette* gives instances in which difficulties are said to have arisen from the ambiguity of Urdu and Sarafi characters.

Hindi versus Urdu.

Circulation,
160 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Chunar*, of the 29th January, complains that Anandi Din Rai, hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary at Kon, in the Mirzapur district, is a man of very loose morals. He is in love with a

alleged misbehaviour of the Hospital Assistant in charge of the dispensary at Kon, Mirzapur.

low caste woman whom he has employed as a menial servant, and does not behave properly towards sick women who attend the dispensary for treatment,. Respectable persons refrain from placing their female relatives under his treatment in consequence.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 28th February, draws the attention of Government, particularly that of the Magistrate of Moradabad, to the following matters:—

Circulation,
173 copies.

Use of short weights by shroffs; alloying of precious metals by goldsmiths and some other popular complaints.

(1) Shroffs who buy and sell gold and silver cheat ignorant persons by using a double set of weights. When grain-dealers and other such traders have to use weights made under authority, it is a matter of surprise that shroffs should be allowed to use any weights they please. (2) Goldsmiths in British territory greatly defraud the people by mixing baser metals with gold and silver. Jewellery made by a goldsmith at Rampur will readily sell at Moradabad at a discount of one anna in the rupee, but that made by a goldsmith at Moradabad will hardly fetch half its cost at Rampur. Obviously this state of things is due to the circumstance that at Rampur goldsmiths are liable to severe punishment for alloying precious metals. The British Government should follow the example of the Rampur darbar in this matter. (3) The native druggists sell old and rotten medicinal drugs, therefore their shops should be inspected once a year. (4) There are hundreds of ignorant *hakims* or native physicians at Moradabad who kill many patients every year by prescribing wrong medicines. No man should be allowed to practise medicine without passing an examination. (5) Shop-keepers at Moradabad sell *ghi* or clarified butter adulterated with fat, the use of which is opposed to the religions of the people.

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st January,

Circulation,
100 copies.

Delay in the grant of permission for making additions or alterations in houses, in Moradabad.

complaints that when a resident of the Moradabad municipality applies for permission to build a new wall or rebuild an old one in his house, three or four months generally elapse before he obtains it. Such a delay causes great incon-

venience to the people. Permission should be granted within a week after the submission of the application.

The same paper complains that Qazi Tola in the Moradabad city has lately been frequented by a wolf every night after 8 P.M., but that the people, having no arms, cannot kill it. Two or three police constables should be provided with guns and posted in that part of the city for three or four nights with a view to kill the wolf.

Wolves in Moradabad.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Agra Akhbar</i> | Agra | Urdu | Weekly | Tajammul Husain ... | 1888-89. Jan. 21st & 28th, | 1889. Jan. 28th & Feb. 3rd. | 232 copies. |
| 2 | <i>Agra Punch</i> | " | " | " | Amir Khan | " 28th | Feb. 1st | 156 " |
| 3 | <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> | Meerut | " | " | Muqarrab Husain Khan. | " 29th | " 2nd | 68 " |
| 4 | <i>Akhbar-i-Chunar</i> | Chunar | " | " | Rajab Ali Khan | " " | Jan. 31st | 160 " |
| 5 | <i>Alam-i-Taswir</i> | Cawnpore | " | " | Rahmatu-l-lah | " 26th & 29th, | " 28th & 31st, | 200 " |
| 6 | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | Aligarh | Urdu-English, | Bi-weekly | Gulab Bai | " " | " " | 494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government). |
| 7 | <i>Almora Akhbar</i> | Almora | Hindi | Weekly | Sada Nand | " 28th | " 30th | 85 copies. |
| 8 | <i>Arya Patra</i> | Bareilly | Hindi-Urdu... | Monthly | Baj Bahadur | For January | Feb. 3rd | 400 " |
| 9 | <i>Asad</i> | Lucknow | Urdu | Weekly | Ahmad Ali | Feb. 1st | " 2nd | 250 " |
| 10 | <i>Bharat Jivan</i> | Benares | Hindi | " | Ram Krishn Varmá, | Jan. 28th | Jan. 30th | 1,500 " |
| 11 | <i>Bráhma</i> | Cawnpore | " | Monthly | Partap Narayan | For January | " 29th | 145 copies. |
| 11a | <i>Budhi Prakash</i> | Lucknow | " | Bi-monthly | Chandra Shekhar | Jan. 17th | Feb. 1st | " |
| 12 | <i>Charpiz</i> | Moradabad | Urdu | Weekly | Kunj Bihari Lal | " 28th | Jan. 30th | 173 " |
| 13 | <i>Chiragh-i-Aiman</i> | Agra | " | " | Raza Ali | " 24th | Jan. 29th | 150 " |
| 14 | <i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i> | Bareilly | " | " | Thakur Prasad | " 26th | " 30th | 200 " |
| 15 | <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,</i> | Rampur | " | " | Muhammad Husain, | " 28th | " " | 447 " |
| 16 | <i>Devanagri Gazette</i> | Meerut | Hindi | Monthly | Gauri Datt | For January | Feb. 3rd | 285 " |

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| NO. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 17 | <i>Hindustán</i> | ... Kálákanar... | Hindi | Daily | Gur Datt Sukla | 1889.- Jan. 27th to Feb. 2nd. | 1889. Jan. 28th to Feb. 3rd. | 240 copies. |
| 18 | <i>Jeipur Gazette</i> | ... Jaipur | Hindi-Urdu... | Bi-weekly | Mahábír Prasád | " 26th & 30th, | " 30th & Feb. 3rd. | 100 " |
| 19 | <i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i> | ... Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Khalíl | " 23rd & 31st, | " 28th & 31st, | 125 " |
| 20 | <i>Jám-i-Jamshed</i> | ... Moradabad | " | " | Jamshed Alí | " 27th | Feb. 1st | 150 " |
| 21 | <i>Kanáuj Punch</i> | ... Kanauj | " | Bi-monthly | Bhaggu Khán | Feb. 1st | " 2nd | 240 " |
| 22 | <i>Kárámah</i> | ... Lucknow | " | Weekly | Muhammad Yáqúb | Jan. 28th | Jan. 31st | 250 " |
| 23 | <i>Káshi Patrika</i> | ... Benares | Hindi-Urdu... | " | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | " 25th | " 29th | 530 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment). |
| 24 | <i>Káiyásh Akhbár</i> | ... Lucknow | Urdu | " | Rudra Prasád | 24th | 31st | 700 copies. |
| 25 | <i>Káwshid-i-Afáq</i> | ... Pilibhít | " | " | Mazhar Ahsan Khán, | " 28th | Feb. 2nd | 200 " |
| 26 | <i>Márwár Gazette</i> | ... Jodhpur | Hindi-English | " | " | " 21st & 28th, | Jan. 29th to Feb. 2nd. | 130 " |
| 27 | <i>Matla-i-Núr</i> | ... Cawnpore | Urdu | " | Durgá Prasád | Feb. 2nd | Feb. 3rd | 48 " |
| 28 | <i>Máhr-i-Nímroz</i> | ... Bijnor | " | " | Karímu-l-lah | Jan. 28th | Jan. 31st | 300 " |
| 29 | <i>Náiyar-i-Ázam</i> | ... Moradabad | " | " | Amjad Alí | " | Feb. 1st | 175 " |
| 30 | <i>Náymu-l-Akbár</i> | ... Etáwah | " | Bi-weekly | Rúhu-l-lah Khán | " | Jan. 31st | 185 " |
| 31 | <i>Náymu-l-Hind</i> | ... Jaunpur | " | Weekly | Muhammad Muhsin, | " | " 29th | 75 " |
| 32 | <i>Náim-i-Agra</i> | ... Agra | " | " | Jamná Dás Biswás... | " 30th | Feb. 1st | 620 " |
| 33 | <i>Náim-i-Hind</i> | ... Fatehpur | " | " | Shiva Náráyan Lal... | " 23rd & 30th, | Jan. 28th & Feb. 2nd. | 45 " |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|----------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| 34 | Nasim-i-Jaunpur | Jaunpur | ... | ... | ... | Muhammad Ishāq | ... | 22nd | ... | Jan. 29th | ... | 50 | " |
| 35 | Nisāma-l-Mulk | Moradabad | ... | ... | ... | Fahīmu-l-dīn | ... | 31st | ... | Feb. 2nd | ... | 100 | " |
| 36 | Nāru-l-Anwar | Cawnpore | ... | ... | ... | Abdu-l-Hamīd | ... | Feb. 2nd | ... | " 3rd | ... | 279 | " |
| 37 | Ngāya Sudhā | Harda | ... | Marāthī | English. | Bāsudeva Bhāskar | ... | Jan. 30th | ... | " 1st | ... | 418 | " |
| 38 | Oudh Akhbār | Lucknow | ... | Urdu | ... | Sheo Prasad | ... | 28th to Feb. 2nd. | ... | Jan. 29th & 31st & Feb. 2nd. | ... | 690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government). | |
| 39 | Oudh Punch | ... | ... | Hindi | ... | Sajjād Husain | ... | 24th | ... | Feb. 1st | ... | 425 copies. | |
| 40 | Prayāg Samāchār | Allahabad | ... | Urdu | ... | Dewakī Nandan | ... | 28th | ... | Jan. 29th | ... | 400 | " |
| 41 | Rafīu-l-Akhdār | Benares | ... | Urdu | ... | Ghulām Husain | ... | " | ... | Feb. 1st | ... | 250 | " |
| 42 | Rahbar | Moradabad | ... | " | ... | Partāb Kishun | ... | 24th & 31st. | ... | Jan. 30th & Feb. 2nd. | ... | 75 | " |
| 43 | Rājputāna Gazette | Ajmere | ... | Hindi-Urdu | ... | Murād Alī | ... | 28th | ... | Jan. 31st | ... | 491 | " |
| 44 | Ratn Prakāsh | Ratlam | ... | Urdu | ... | ... | ... | 24th | ... | Feb. 3rd | ... | 100 | " |
| 45 | Rohilkhand Punch | Moradabad | ... | " | ... | Jamshed Alī | ... | 27th | ... | " 1st | ... | 150 | " |
| 46 | Roznāh | Lucknow | ... | " | Daily | Tegh Bahādūr | ... | 26th to Feb. 2nd. | ... | Jan. 29th & 31st & Feb. 3rd. | ... | 250 | " |
| 47 | Sajjan Kirti Sudhākar, | Udaipur | ... | Hindi | Weekly | Banshi Dhar | ... | 28th | ... | Feb. 2nd | ... | 110 | " |
| 48 | Subodh Sindhu | Khandwa | ... | Marāthī-Hindi | ... | Lakshman Rāo Anant | ... | 30th | ... | " 3rd | ... | 250 | " |
| 49 | Surma-i-Rozgar | Agra | ... | Urdu | ... | Itrat Husain | ... | Feb. 1st | ... | " | ... | 300 | " |
| 50 | Tahzīb | Moradabad | ... | " | ... | Muzaffar Alī Khān | ... | Jan. 27th | ... | Jan. 30th | ... | 60 | " |
| 51 | Tamannāi | Lucknow | ... | " | ... | Pūran Chand | ... | 24th | ... | " 29th | ... | 130 | " |
| 52 | Tuhfa-i-Hind | Bijnor | ... | " | ... | Jairāj Singh | ... | 28th | ... | " 31st | ... | 200 | " |
| 53 | Utkarsh | Agra | ... | " | ... | Nārāyan Prasad | ... | 30th | ... | Feb. 1st | ... | 250 | " |
| 54 | Pritt Dhārā | Dhār | ... | Marāthī | ... | W. T. Rapse | ... | 31st | ... | " 3rd | ... | 115 | " |
| 55 | Zarīfu-l-Hind | Meerut | ... | Urdu | English. | Sābit Alī | ... | 24th | ... | Jan. 28th | ... | 112 | " |

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